The Coming Elections.

The nomination of Thomas H. Seymour for Governor of Connecticut, marks the full development at the East, of the intent and policy of the opposition democracy. The motive underlying all their violent attacks upon the Government and their denunciations of every measure and act of the Administration looking towards a suppression of the rebeilion, is brought to the surface. The hitherto attempted disguises, of a professed regard for the Union, and for personal liberty which they as sumed to be threatened through the arrest of northern abetters of treason, are discarded, and the epposition democrats of Connecticut fairly and squarely present the issue of a prosecut on of the war for the restoration the Union and the preservation of republican institutions, as advocated by the supporters of the Government, or an ignominious surrender to the South, with all its disastrous consequences, as now proposed by them. Hew a similar uncloaking of their schemes by the copperheads in some of the western States is resulting, is well known. They are being overborne and squelched by a healthy reaction among the people, and the indignant protest of the army.

The course of the democratic nominee Connecticut throughout this rebellion would alone suffice to indicate the close drawing of the line in the coming gubernatorial contest in that State, between unconditional resistance and unconditional surrender to the Southern slaveocratic rebels. He has been avowedly opposed to the war, though waged in self-defence, from the start; as much opposed to i while the proclamations of Fremont and Hunter were being over-ruled, slavery protected and fugitive contrabands returned to their disloyal masters, as since the issuance of the proclamation of President Lincoln. But the resolutions and speeches of the Convention held at Hartford last week, which gave Seymour the nomination, are fully up to the nonresistance mark. It is sufficient to say of them (for they are too long for our columns) that they advocate the doctrine of States rights, which justifies secession; that they denounce the proposition that the Union can be restored by the "armod hand" as a "monstrous fallacy," that they arraign the Administration for all sorts of violations of the Constitution; they threaten and invite resistance to the new military bill, if passed into a law; they denounce the proclamation as a blow to the rights of the States; they substantially propose that the Northern States shall resist the action of the general Government, make a revolution here in sympathy with that of the South, and thus reconstruct the Union on terms satisfactory to those who took up arms against it; and they are only silent regarding the treason of the South. Alleged Northern violations of the constitution, in putting down a formidable rebellion, are denounced with a virtuous indignation; armed treason to it, which threatens its entire overthrow and the destruction of the republic, is of such comparatively slight consequence that it is not worthy of mention. Of the speeches we can only give a brief extract from one as a sample, and we select one which contains no profanity. Wm. W. Eaton said: "The Democratic party is preparing to spring at the throat of the tyranny that is crushing the country. The Democracy of Connecticut will defy Abraham Lincoln. They will not sustain the general Government in this war that is waged to destroy the institutions of a portion of the States of the Union." (The speakers were all applauded to the echo by the

> Thus plainly is the issue now presented, and it is matter of congratulation that it is so. The great power of deception is gone. These men have hisherto only dared, under false pretenoes, to denounce and hinder all means for prosecuting the war. They now propose definite measures, viz: a laying down of arms and abject surrender, upon any terms, or without terms rather, to the most infernal and unprovoked treason that ever disgraced the history of the world; a cowardly acquiescence in the destruction or the Union and the downfall of democracy and freedom. This plain presentment of the issue will attract to the canvass, and its result, the most anxious interest. We expect from the people of Connecticut in the election in Apr l, a greater rebuke to this now uncleaked treason, than the similar schemes of the Western copperheads have already received from the people and the army Of New Hampshire, whose election is in

assembled delegates.)

March, we have only room to say a word .-Three tickets are there in the field; a republican, a peace-democratic. and democratic union. The latter, headed by Col. Harriman, seems based upon fealty to the Governmen and support of the war, under the auspices of former Douglas democrats. The great question presented is, whether this third ticket will draw most from the republican or copperhead democratic ranks. Each party accuses it of being in the secret interest of the other. We believe the reaction to result from this complete unveiling of their purpose and policy by the copperheads, will throw many who have been misled by the latter, into the ranks of the Union party. We believe so because we have faith in the patriotism of the masses of the

Last year three tickets were also run in New Hampshire, with the following result :- the Republican, on which Governor Berry received 32.150 votes; the Democratic, on which Stark received 28,566 votes; and the Union Democratic, on which Wheeler received 1709

THE NEGRO REGIMENTS .- The Boston Courier has a letter from Baton Rouge, which pays a high compliment to the colored regiments. The writer says:

"There is one of the colored regiments post ed here. They are fine, healthy men, and well drilled for the time. Many of the soldiers from New England are very bitter against them, and frequently insult them, but they take it in good part. In some of our regiments there are 130 on the sick lisi; in theirs there is only 9."

VALLANDIGHAM DID NOT LECTURE IN BALTIMORE.—The Lecture announced for the evening of the 20th inst., at the Maryland Institute, Baltimore, by Mr. Vallandiel net come off, because, as the telegrap unmistakable evidence that the loval se of Baltimore would not tolerate his presence adaced the abandonment of the lecture

Rebel Conscription In view of the fresh reports reaching us of the forces which the rebels have, or soon will have, in the field, it will be of interest to refer again to the figures of the last census, showing the white male population of the Southern States. We find in an exchange the following

table, taken from the census of 1860: Total......2,800,968

These figures include all the white males of all ages, from the infant to the other extreme of life, those mespable as well as those capable of bearing arms. It has been report. ed recently that the number of rebels in arms is 526,000 men, and that the number will be increased to 700,000 by the 1st of June. This 700,000, it will be seen, is one-fourth of the whole white male population of the States in rebellion, without making any allowance whatever for the great loss of life of their ablebedied men, act less than 100,000, which has already taken place, and the portions of their territory already wrested from them, during the progress of the rebellion.

That the Southern conscription is terribly thorough and exhausting, we have abundant evidence in the statements of the Southern press, and in the open and desperate resistance which is being made to it in different parts of the South. So exhausting must it be. that when the army raised thereby is melted away in due course of time, the military power of the Confederacy, without great de eats in battle, must be expended. But the impossibility of raising such a force out of such a white population, is apparent at a glance. Half of such a percentage was never raised

It is not well to underrate the power of the enemy; there has been enough of that undoubtedly; but, on the other hand, it is not well to be deceived by false reports of the magnitude of their preparations and power. to which we are indebted for the above table of figures, should be prevented from carrying out their work; they should be beaten in the field long before June, and then there would be an end to their conscribing, whether they are able to raise the numbers they boast of having at their command, or whether it is that they owe their successes to the skilfui handling of the comparatively small forces they have been able to array under their black

SUPPORT OF THE CONTRABANDS .- Among the subjects constantly seized upon by the malcontents, with which to play upon northern prejudices, is the alleged vast draft upon the treasury for the support of the contrabands-"the taxing of white men to support lazy niggers." They will do well to ponder on the official statement just submitted by the Secretary of the Treasury, in reply to a call made by Congress for information upon the subject The Secretary says that the sum of \$77,081 has been expended for agricultural implements; for the purchase of the schooner Flora, \$31,350; for white labor, \$82,743; for colored labor, \$34,527. Total expenses, \$225,705. From this expenditure has been realized \$726,984. Deducting the above expenses, there remains on hand from this fund \$501,279. The Secretary says that no expenditure whatever has been made from the treasury on account of the cultivation of the plantations or the collection of cotton, or the educational or benevolent care of the laborers. The rations furnished by the War Department were paid for by the use of the Flora, More than half a million of dollars was saved by these operations, and is in the hands of the Assistant Treasurer at New York.

The case of Gen. McKinstry.

The General Order in the case of Gen. Mc-Kinstry covers thirty-five printed pages. Afer the formal statement of the orders upon which the Court Martial was summoned, it proceeds as follows:

Major Justus McKinstry, Quartermaster U. S. A. Charge-Neglect and violation of duty, to the prejudice of good order and military discipline. Bixty-one specifications, drawn with great ability by Saml. T. Grover of St. Louis, a recent candidate for the United States Senate, and the findings of the Court follow. Upon thirty-five of these specifications Mc-Kinstry is found not guilty, and in twenty-six guilty, in whole or in part. The order con-cludes as follows:

And the Court does therefore sentence Major Justus McKinstry, Quartermaster U.S. Army

to be dismissed from the service. The foregoing finding and sentence are approved, but exercising the discretion given by article 89 of the Rules and Articles of War, the execution of the sentence is suspended until the pleasure of the President of the United States can be known. Upon the recomremission or mitigation of the sentence, this suspension and the proceedings of the Court Martial are transmitted to the President for

H. W. HALLECK. General-in-Chief. Headquarters Army, Washington, Jan. 26

carried into execution by the dismissal of Major Justus McKinstry, Quartermaster U.S. Army, from the service of the United States. ABRAHAM LINCOLN."

Washington, Jan. 20, 1863. Won't the un-Common Council of New York now pass resolutions of sympathy with Gen. McKinstry and tender him the hospitali ties of the city?

THE FINANCES .- The N. Y. Times' Washington correspondent says that the passage of Bank bill in the House, by a majority of fourteen votes, demonstrates the influence of the Administration to secure such financial measures as it may deem essential. The result shows its strength, and leads to the belief tha the House wi I finally abandon the opposition heretofore manifested to Secretary Chase's measures, and consent to the Senate's amend ments of the Finance bill.

The Tribune correspondent says : The Committee of Conference on the Ways Means bill was appointed Friday.
ists of Senators Fessendan, Sherman a Vallandiguam, and Fenton It is st that the Committee will report in fav Tours on the Bank taxing section, so as to to the tax a light one

From Washington.

Washington City, D. C., Feb. 23, 1863. EDITORS HERALD:-

This will be a great week at the Capital Congress and State Legislatures usually transact mere business the last week of every ses sion, than during a whole month before; and judging from the amount unfinished at this time, upon the tables and in the committees of the two Houses of Congress. the present week will not be an exception to the rule. A large number of important bills have not yet been matured, and the division upon some of these will delay their completion. Both the Senate and House are holding evening sessions, at which some business is transacted, and much useless talking is done. The copperheads still persist in doing all in their power to prevent the adoption of any and all measures that look to the successful termination of the war, and are leaving nothing undone that they can do to "aid and encourage" the rebellion, that, were

it not for them, might have been among the "things that were," ere this.

In 1860, when the rebels in Congress were the most noisy and threatening, I was a close observer of their conduct; and I must in truth admit, that they manifested more respect for the honor of the government, and less disre spect of those at the head of it, than do Vallandigham, ox, and their co-workers, to-day and will do so now, will be convinced of the truth of this assertion.

PREJUDICE AGAINST BLACKS.

Ever since the passage of the law abolishing slavery in this District, the pro-slavery citizens of Washington have labored assiduously to intensify the prejudice against blacks. They have done all in their power to prevent them from obtaining labor, hoping by bringing starvation at their doors to drive them from the District. The consequence of this disgraceful course is seen in the insults daily neaped upon defenseless blacks of both sexes, and of all ages, and the numbers of them that are stoned, beaten and murdered on our streets. It is high time this matter received attention from the authorities. Boys are instigated by their pro-slavery parents and neighbors to annoy, insult and attack the the blacks. A few days since an inoffensive black boy, when passing along one of our streets, going an errand for his employer, was set upon by some white boys and most foully murdered, and this in open day. The poor fellow was a contraband from Virginia, had been always faithful to his employers and had

PUNISHMENNT TO TRAITORS. A few days since, at Keokuk, the largest city in Iowa, the press and type of a secesh printing office, as you are doubtless aware, were siezed and destroyed, by convalescent soldiers who had been in the hospital there .-The type was scattered in the street, and the press thrown into the Mississippi. This is but the starting of the ball that will roll back from the battle fields and camps, and crush every prominent traitor, who dares to raise his head in the North West. In Indiana, Illinois and Iowa the loyal people are everywhere holding enthsiastic meetings, and resolving that traitors at home as well as traitors at the South shall be put down.

VERMONTERS AND VERMONT MATTERS. Mr. Clayton N. North, of Shoreham, Vt. Clerk in the War Department, has recently peen promoted from a \$1200 to a \$1400 po-

The Vermont delegation in Congress voted gainst Chase's bank project, believing that ts operation would be injurious to the intersets of Vermont. Senator Collamer made a speech of great ability in opposition to it on

The position of the Vermont troops remains unchanged. The first Vermont Brigade has had one regiment added to it, the 26th New Jersey, and is now commanded by Col. Morison of the New Jersey regiment, since Col. Whiting resigned. The brigade need an efficient Brigadier as commander, and should have one assigned to them at once.

A rich story is told of the boys in the regiment. It seems that the men in the 26th New Jersey regiment had repeatedly stolen the fresh meat from the Vermont boys, in the night, and appropriated it to their own use. Some of the Vermont boys thereupon killed a dog, dressed it neatly and bung up the quarters in the Quartermaster's department. The "Jerseys," mistaking it for mutton, stole it, as usual, and bore it off in triumph. The Vermonters were on the watch, and ascertained that it was served up next day upon the table of some of the Jersey officers. The joke soon became public, and the "Jerseys" are greeted, when they visit the camps of the Vermonters, with a "bow-wow-wow," by way of friendly salutation.

The following Vermont soldiers have died in hospital here during the past week; bur F. Cady, Co. C, 4th Vermont; Mitchel Savage, Co. K, 11th Vermont, and John F. Morse, Co. E, 11th Vermont,

A DIFFERENCE.-Vallandigham could not speak in Baltimore, but speaks in New York City to applauding audiences. The Unionists of Maryland complain that the acrests made by the Administration are too few, while New York raves because it has made any; and this in the face of the fact that twenty such arrests have been made in Maryland to one in New York. The New York men try to excuse their disloyalty to the Government by putting forward the wretched plea that the war has been mismanaged, and the emancipation proclamation ought not to have been issued; which, if true, would absolve no man from the common duty of loyalty; while the loyalty of Maryland, a State supposed to be inte in slavery quite as much as the free State of New York, has grown stauncher and warmer. This is the difference between the Border State men and Northern men referred to; and the New York Times thus exp.ains the cause of the difference: The former are true and earnest Union men, and the latter are not.

GEN. MCCLELLAN'S treat Scott, as indicated by the latter's letter to Mr. Cameron, published yesterday in the proceedings of Congress, only adds to the list of his acts of insubordination which were before known, and which were appreciated by all except those who are more intent upon making a President for the Union than upon helping to save the Union, that a President may be needed. We expect now to see the batteries of the peace Democracy all levelled at Gen. Scott for presuming to write such a letter about a subordinate, who was in-subordinate.

AID TO EMANCIPATION IN MISSOURI .-The differences between the two Houses of Congress on the subject has been adjusted, and the bill finally passed, so as to grant fifteen millions of dollars from the general government, if Missouri will bring about the complete abolition of slavery in her borders by July 4, 1865. No limit is fixed to the allow ance per slave to the owners, as the Senate bill at the instigation of Mr. Sumner, proposed All that sort of detail is very properly left to

nodore Preble's nomination for

Town AFFAIRS .- The reports of the Selectmen and other officers of Rutland, are just published, from which we glean the following:

The exact amount paid for bounties to volunteers (including incidental expenses), \$16,806 68, which is payable in four installments, viz: \$5,000 on the 15th of July 1864; \$5,000 the 15th of July, 1865; \$5,000 the 15th of July, 1866, and the balance, \$1,806 68, the 15th of July next, with interest semi-annually. Of this amount \$1,080 00 was paid for three years men, and the balance to nine months volunteers.

Among extraordinary claims against the town; the suits brought against it by Steele & Russell, the Banks of Middlebury and Poultney, were settled last year, but all has not been paid. The past year the Bank of Middlebury has been paid, in full, the sum of \$8,441 69, for which the Felectmen loaned tae surplus money received by the town, under the census of 1860, to the amount of \$8,000, There is still due to the Bank of Poultney \$1,496 #4, and to Steele & Russell \$1,332 00 payable the 15th of July next. Also, \$1,000 iue Steele & Russell pavable the 15th of July, 1864, with interest. Due Bank of Poultney, \$1,120, payable the 15th of July, 1864,, and

\$1 060, due the 15th July, 1865. The Selectmen have, under the advice of coun el, settled the claim of J. Huntoon for reach of contract in relation to the Town Hall, by paying \$200. They have also settled the claim of the town of Mendon against the support of what Mendon had to pay for rarily relieved by Mendon, but chargeable upon this town, by paying \$130. There have been no suits brought in favor of or against the town the most year.

the town the past year. But one new road has been laid out during the year, and that but a short distance, in Edsonville, upon which \$30 have been expended. and upon which \$50 (no land damage paid) more will be required. The highway from near the depot to Mr. Moulthrop's, laid out two years ago, has been only partially worked the sum of \$520 being laid out thereon. \$140 has been expended on the north end of the Curtis Bridge. Upon the highways and bridges generally, only the ordinary amount of appropriations have been found necessary.

The Selectmen recommend the shingling or slating of East Creek Bridge, and the completion of the Moulthrop road this year. The Liquor Agent's report shows sales of liquors to the amount of \$1,544 85 to residents, and \$511 14 to non-residents; profit to town upon liquor transactions, after paying agent's salary of \$250, national license, in-

surance, etc., \$113 09. The Town Hall account shows an income to the town of \$98 11, after paying gas

The whole amount of orders drawn by Se lectmen, part of which are unpaid, for highways and bridges, payment of land damages, etc., is \$3,135 23; for services of town offi cers, etc., \$750 86; Attorney, Witness and Sheriff fees, \$544 87; settlement of claims against town, (including what is mentioned above), \$8,954 02; printing blanks, blank books, etc., \$113 70; miscellaneous,

The report of the Overseer of the Poor shows that there have been admitted to the Poor House, during the year, 53 different per sons; and the average number has been 27 There are now there 11 adults and 15 children: 13 have died in the year, and 10 buried at the expense of the town. The number of persons and families helped outside of the Poor House, is 67. The cost of supporting the poor, exclusive of receipts on account of the Poor Earm, is \$1,668 60; \$933 49 of this being for aid furnished cutside the Poor House. The School Fund account shows receipts amounting to \$3,272 48, and a balance in the Treasury, over disbursements, of \$796 60,

and \$82 more due the Fund. The Town Treasurer's account exhibits re ceipts, including fines, loans to pay bounties, etc., to the amount of \$36,534 46, and a balance in the Treasury (after deducting disbuisments, including the \$16,806 68, amount of

bounties paid to soldiers) of \$58 13. The Town Auditors estimate the tax necessary to be raised to pay the liabilities of the town, due in 1863, and the current expenses of the year, at 60 per cent of the grand list. These current expenses of the year are estimated as follows :- building Moulthrop road, \$1,000; support of poor, \$1,300; other expenses, \$1,700; total, \$4,000.

THE TEMPERANCE LECTURE .- ? he Rev. Mr. Seaver's temperance lecture at the Town Hall, last evening, was a grand affair. The Hail was crowded, and the speaker, with his well known ability, sustained his position that the "Prohibitory Liquor Law" is a necessity and can and should be enforced. He demonstrated by statistics, medical reports, &c. the fact that a very large portion of all the crime, pauperism, idiocy, insanity and misery prevalent in the world, is chargeable to the rum traffic, and that it becomes in consequence the particular duty of all citizens to exe cise their democratic right and enforce the law. The argument that it cannot be enforced is only ofiered by those who have the "dollars" made by the traffic "crammed into their eyes," and can only see their own selfish interests. Mr. Seaver's picturings of the " Evil " were graphic, and, although highly colored, were

truthful to the life ... The Sons of Temperance are deserving of great credit for their efforts in behalf of the temperance cause, and it is hoped they will keep the subject before the people. The fine Division Glee Club," under the direction of Mr. W. F. Smith was present, and favored the audience by singing in an excellent manner, some stirring temperance songs.

SOCIAL ASSEMBLY .- We notice that there is to be another of those pleasant parties and social assemblies at Firemen's Hail, in this villa e, next Friday evening, the 27th inst .-Dancing from 7 1-2 to 1 o'clock. Carriages in attendance at 6 1-2 o'clock.

Town Meeting .- The legal voters of the town of Rutland, are warned to meet at the Town Hall in West Rutland, on Tuesday, the 3d day of March next, at 10 o'clock, a. m., to choose a Moderator, to elect the necess officers for the ensuing year, to act on the several reports to be submitted, to make alterations in School Districts, to cast votes for Co. Commissioner, to raise money by korrowing or otherwise, to pay the debts and defray the current expenses of the Town, and to do any other proper business.

RUTLAND FARMERS' CLUB.—The Club met last Monday evening at the Franklin House. Masser Manday evening at the Masser Barney were appointed to come the mext meeting, on the subjects of Root Crops
and the different modes of preparing corn for feed or fodder. The subject of horse (hay) forks was introduced to the notice of the Club

by Mr. Benj. R Green. The Club adjourned to hold its next regular meeting on the 2d of March, at 7 p. m., and also to hold an extra meeting forthwith in the parlors of the Franklin, for a social visit with the ladies and other friends of the Club; and about half past eight o'clock, between 60 and 70 ladies and gentlemen sat down to a well prepared oyster supper in the dining room after which they listened with much gratification to the remarks of the Rev. Norman Seaver, on the general nature and importance of agriculture, its intimate connection with commerce and manufactures, the varied peculiarities of our national soil and climate, the extent and folly of the soil-robbing system of farming hitherto pursued in this country, the need of re-enriching our soil, &c.

PROMOTED .- William J. Cain, of this town, the enlisted as a private in the United States army and accompanied Gen. Pleasanton's advance from Berlin Heights, in November last, bas, for good conduct and bravery, been appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate, as 2d Lieut. of Artillery.

THE STH REGIMENT. - A private [lette from the 8th, dated Camp Stevens, near Thib-edeauxville, La.; Feb. 10, says :_ "We start distant, and Gen. Banks has kindly giv

Notice.—Applicants from the Town Rutland, claiming exemption from military duty, are hereby notified that the Board of Medical Examiners for the County of Rutland, State of Vermont, will meet at the Town Hall in Rutland to-day, (Thursday, February 28th,) at 10 o'clock, a. m., and will continue its session from day to day, commencing at the same

hour, until further notice. Monday and Tuesday, March 2d and 3d are especially assigned for the examination of applicants from the towns of Wallingford and Clarendon. Wednesday, March 4th, for the examination of applicants from the towns of Shrewsbury and Mt. Holly. Thursday, March 5th, for the examination of applicants from the towns of Mendon, Sherburne, Pittsfield and

CHARLES F. ADAMS,
A. SIDNEY HOUGHTON,
HENRY R. JONES,
Rutland, Feb. 26, 1863.

THE MEETING IN CHESTER ON FRIDAY .-

A correspondent writes us as follows : We are glad to see the friends over the mountain rousing up to the true spirit of patriotism—that they are to have a grand gathering in Chester on Friday. We hope there will be a general turn out, that one spirit will pervade all hearts, and words be uttered which will rouse to action, and banish the miserable spirit of indifference and discouragement, and in the community. We should not spread home, while our soldiers are in the field. I was while men slept the enemy sowed the ta.es. "Eternal vigilance is the price of lib-

These meetings ought to be held in every town in the State and Country. Those who do not read it, should be told what is going on in our midst. All should work as on the eve of a hotly contested election, only with a bold-er determination and a readier zeal. The influence would be felt by our soldiers, by our government and by the enemies of their fellow

We hope the meeting in Chester will be rousing one—a sample for all other towns t

A MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENT is to be given at the Methodist Church, in Poultney, on Friday evening, Feb. 27, at 61-2 o'clock, by Prof. R. H. Green and family, Frank I.Lewis J. S. Wells, and others.

The entire proceeds are to be appropriated for the benefit of sick and wounded Vermont soldiers now in hospital at Brattleboro. We hope it will be generously patroniz

by all patriotic citizens. How the Vermont Boys "Sold" THE "JERSEYS."-Read this practical "goak" in our Washington correspondence to-day.

BATTLE IN UTAH .- The N. Y. Times correspondent at Great Salt Lake City sends that paper a brief account of a considerable battle in Utah on the 29th ultimo. It was between a body of California volunteers and wo or three hundred Indians, and took place some distance north of the extreme northern settlements in Cache Valley. It seems to have been not merely a victory over the red men. not only a route of them, but their extermination. Only about a dozen of the warriors are supposed to have escaped. Our own men, too, suffered pretty severely. The Indians fought desperately, repulsing first a cavalry charge, then a foot charge, and our troops finally succeeded only by plunging determinedly into the brush and executing a general slaughter. The Times says:

Our sorrespondent makes some suggestions urging a conciliatory poincy toward our indian brethren, and with them we entirely agree. Firmness and conciliation are what are needed to inspire peace; and since the terrible lessons which have been dealt out to the Indians in Minnesota and in Utah, we trust our Government will inaugurate a policy which will render unnecessary any more such exam-

CAPFURE OF THE QUEEN OF THE WEST It seems from a rebel account that this boat was captured through being run into a trap by a rebel pilot. The dispatch to the Richmond

papers, says: " The Queen of the West captured the Confederate transport Eva, No.5, forced her pilot, John Burke, to take the wheel, and ordered him to take the boat to our batteries. Burke feigned fear, but finally took the wheel under Yankee guard. Upon nearing the batteries he told the Yankees they were fifteen miles from them, immediately putting close in, when she received a shot which broke the steampipe, disabling the boat, the Yankees being wholly unprepared for a fight, and suspecting no danger. Burke jumped overboard and

The boat drifted to the opposite shore, when her crew made their escape with the exception of eighteen, who fell into our hands. The crew subsequently got on board the Yankee boat De Soto, and with two hundred stolen negroes, effected their escape."

The Queen of the West, it will be remem bered, is not iron-clad, with the exception of her prow. It is said that one of our ironclads, the Indianola, has gone up the Red River to re-capture her, and if so we shall soon expect to hear that the gailant boat is in our possession again. We shall probably soon get our own version of the rffair.

WAR WITH FRANCE.-The Washington correspondent of the New York Evening Post says, "the rumors which have been paraded in certain journals, respecting the probabilities of a war with France, are known here to be

There is not so much danger of a war with France to-day as there was six months ago.-Some or these foreign war articles are believed to be written by men who desire either to break down the government or to effect the stock market for private purposes. I am informed on excellent authority, that the State trouble with the French government. There is nothing in the recent correspondence between the two governments to warrant any

THE OUTBREAK IN POLAND .- The insurection in Poland is not nearly quelled, as the ecounts last week led us to suppose, neither is is the Russian government success encounters with the insurgents. The latter have gained several important victories over the imperial troops, and our latest advices represent that the outbreak was increasing in importance and scope. The most significant fact showing this is that the Russian government has backed down from its position on the conscription question, and is to release those men drafted into the army under the new law up to this date. It will be recollected that the law gave the government the right to seize men in the cities—the peasants being especially exempted—the government taking its choice of men and not drafting by lot. The law went into force on the 14th of January, and he soldiers were busy that night and the next isiting houses and dragging out their victims which was the immediate cause of the rebel lion. These men the government has promise to release, and to stop the hated conscription.

on to denounce the New York World as an

THE LATEST NEWS.

BY TELEGRAPH. 256Indians Killed at the Battle of Bear alt Lake City, Feb. 24.

It is now ascertained that 255 Indians were killed at the battle of BearRiver. Fixty escaped at the commencement of the fight, before they were flanked.

Arrival of Officers and Crew of the

New York, Feb. 25. The steamer Star of the West from Key West the 18th, arrived this noon. She has as passengers, Commodore Blake and other officers of the Hatteras, and one

hundred and two of the crew. The bark Sallie Bousall had arrived safely at Key West, with government stores saved from the wrick ship Planter. This is the vessel reported to have been captured by rebel

The officers and crew of the Hatteras arried at Key West on the 15th in the ship Bor-

Capture of smugglers with \$23,000.

Baltimore, Feb. 25. Col. Schley, of the 5th Maryland, stationed at the Point of Pocks, has captured ten smugglers, on their way from Richmond, with the proceeds of their unlawful trade in Southern

money, amounting in the aggregate to over twenty-three thousand dollars. Merideth Gilmour, of Baltimore County, brother of Capt. Harry Gilmour, of the rebel the invasion of Maryiana has Captember, playing the part of a spy, was also caught

while attempting to go South. He admiss that he has been in the rebel service fourteen months. It is hoped he will not meet with the same eniency extended to his brother who, although clearly acting the part of a spy, was let off to

Fire at Toledo.

resume his hostility to the Government.

Toledo, Feb. 25. One of the Michigan and Southern Kailroad Elevators, containing 120,000 bushels of grain and 2,000 barrels of flour, was destroyed by fire this morning.

Loss about \$200,000.

> Affairs near Vicksburg. Cairo, Feb. 25.

A large fleet of boats left Memphis on Sunday for below. One of our gunboats passed into Lake Prov-

number of negroes, felling trees across the narrow passages to obstruct the progress of our boats She shelled one company of them away.

We are assured by officers direct from Young's point that the health of the army is slightly improving.

> Important Foreign News. Portland, Feb. 25.

The Jura, from Liverpool the 12th, and Londonderry the 13th, arrived here this morn-

She brings five days later news from Eu-

The Sumter had left Gibralter, but where ound was unknown. Mr. Mason, the Confederate Commissioner, was present on the 12th inst., at the banquet

given by the Lord Mayor of London, and his name was mentioned in connection with the following toast: " To our visitors."

The Lord Mayor, in proposing the toast, said that aithough he could not greet Mr. Mason as the recognized plenipotentiary of the Confederate States, he was perfectly justified in offering him as a gentleman who came to

London on important business, and therefore bid him a hearty welcome to the Mansion He deplored the disastrous civil war raging

n Awerica, and hoped soon for its satisfactory termination. Mr. Mason, in responding to an earnest invitation to speak, was received with loud and

Mr. Mason, after alluding to his difficult position from the non-recognition of the Confederate States by England, said he felt, in consequence, a hesitation to assume to speak. He then continued as follows:

"I am a stranger in London, or rather I was stranger, but I have learned since I came to London that none of English blood, from my own Southern Land, are strangers amongst you. I speak this from my heart, for I have been received by every circle in England, and by every class of society as a welcomed and honored gue t. The day will come, and it is not far off, when the relationship between my Government and yours will be one of close and intima'e alliance. I say this more especially as regards the city of London, which is the great market of the world. My country is the universal producer of the great staples of the world, and I say that the re lations, commercial and doubtless political, and certainly social, between my honored countrymen and the people of London, will, before

long, be of the most intimate character. Mr. Mason's remarks at several points were received with much cheering.

A somewhat stormy meeting had been held on the slavery question at Everton. The Liv-erpool friends of the secessionists mustered in considerable force, but the resolutions sympa thizing with the North and emanciphtion, were finally passed by a vote of two to one. Collisions and hostilities continued in Poland.

but the conflicts were generally reported to be in favor of the Russians. At Balmow, however, it was said that the Russians had been defeated by the Poles. was reported that the peasants were seizing isolated insurgents and putting them to death .-The London Times reiterates its behef that the rising of the Poles is a thoroughly national affair, and is headed by Cathelic priests. It says that the insurgents appear to be increas-

ing, and keeping a hold on whole provinces of Rumors had been current that Prince Louis
of Hesse was proposed for King of Greece,
but the Lendon Morning Post denies the story, the country. and says there is no chance of that Prince becoming a candidate.

The Times, in referring to Mason's presence at the Lord Mayor's Banquet, assures the Americans on both sides of the Potomac, that what was said or done by the Lord Mayor was considered in London not exactly insignificant or indifferent but as really beginning and end-

The following is a summary of the news by the City of Washington which sailed from Liverpool at 1 p. m., on the 11th inst.

The reply of President Lincoln to the Manchester operatives had been published. It deplores the sufferings occasioned by the cotton famine; rejoices that the efforts to create sympathy for the secessionists fail; eulogises the utterances of the Manchester meeting as sublime heroism, and expresses an earnest de-sire for perpetual peace between the two na-

A great meeting held at Bolton, expressed warm sympathy with the North.

Mexican Advices.

Washington, Feb. 25. Judge Watts, delegate from New Mexico, seeived advices to day from El Paso, that the rench, 8000 strong, have captured Guaymes, and were marching on Hermosotta, the capital of the Mexican State of Sonora.

The reason for the invasion is stated to be in consequence of Governor Presequera confis-cating the goods of Frenchmen and banishing them from Sonora.

Gen. Wueeler's whole force, four brigade cavalry, are this side of Columbia. Tenn and it is reported that they are carrying all able-bodied contrabands south. A purious

The rebels report Forest's death. It is not helieved here, however.

The railroad runs to Harper's Ferry, one mile this side of Franklin. There has been a heavy-rain all day. The river is raising rapidly, and will probably overflow the banks.

Passage of the Conscription Bill.

Washington, Feb. 25. The bill to organize the national forces was taken up. Mr. Thompson favored the bill. Mr. Crittenden followed. The House then proceeded to vote on amendments. It adopted one enforcing term of service to present rebellion, not to exceed three years. Also one providing that all persons, in time of war or rebellion, found lurking or acting as spies about fortifications, camps or army, shall be tried by general court martial, or military ormmission and on conviction shall suffer

With the above noticed amendments, together with one scriking out from duties of Provost Ma shals that to inquire into and report to Provost Marshal General, all treasonable practices. The vote on passage was year 115, pave

Mr. White from select committee reported a bill appropriating ten millions to aid Maryland to emancipate her slaves. After some debate it was recommitted Recess till seven. SENATE.

The bill to promote the health and comfort

An amendment by Mr. Sumner, denving tobacco to the soldiers was rejected by a majority of 30. The l'acific railroad bill was taken up, and

of the army was taken up and passed.

after some amendment was passed.
The Indian appropriation bill was then ta The Indian appropriation bill, after a larg

number of amendments, was voted on and Mr. Davis introduced a bill for the payment of officers and soldiers who actually rendered

service in the army without being regularly THE REACTION .- No surer indication could be asked of the reaction setting in against the machinations of the copperheads, than the facthat John Van Buren and the New York Herald are turning against them. Prince John's and the Herald's chief notoriety consists in their always trying to swim with the current, regardless of the frequent short turns it involves on their part, and from long practice both have become sagacious in appreciating the signs of

a change in the political stream, if in The New York Herald, which has taken abusing the copperheads, in speaking of the manner in which the Richmond papers received the canard that Indiana, Illinois and Ohio had determined to stop the war and make

peace with the Confederates, says: Not only do these journals scoff at the intel figence as a Yankee canard set affoat to do mischief to the South, but, assuming that it is true for argument's sake now, or may be herafter, they repudiate with ineffable scorn all idea of ever uniting with the Northwest upon any terms. The Richmond Enquirer, for example-the special organ of Jeff. Davis-declares, once for all, that as soon as the States of the Northwast recall their troops the confederacy will be willing to make treaties with them; but "as to union with them under the old flag, or any other, they come two years in late." That surely ought to satisfy all who talk of restoring the Union by peace. Nor a the organ of the rebel government satisfied with this declaration, but proceeds to insua in

advance the people of the Northwest, should they even come to make treaties with them. Let the copperheads see, and all others of the Northwest " read, mark, learn and inward digest," what the leading journals of the rebellious States say about peace, or even trea-

ties with the people of that region. And the Herald hus compliments the sagac.ty of Prince John: Last November, it says, John Van Bure: stoutly advocated, as a democratic humanita rian, the offering of the olive branch to the rebels; but with the receipt o their defian answers, in var ous forms, from lichmond, be discovered that the only alternative for the Northern democracy was the vigorous prosecution of the war, and so be boldly and promptly took his posit on accordingly. The metruetive extracts which we have lately published from numerous rebel journals fully contirm th sagacity of Mr. Van Buren in taking this position. The rebels will not have peace upo

any other terms than those of a comple

thrashing to the cue side or the other! at

even so, then, let it ie. John Van Buren bi

taken the only road of safety to the Norther WHAT MAY BE EXPECTED IN CASE OF CO PERHEAD ASCENDENCY .- The following tition, says the Tribune, has been sent to Legislature of New York. Comment is need

To the Hunorable the Legislature of the Su of New York:

Your memorialists, citizens of the State New York, respectfully represent that; whe as, the present Union of the States, unthat formed under the articles of Confess tion was not declared in terms to be period but was conditional, as to the duration of dent upon the good faith of each of the tracting States; and that among other is at the time of the formation of such " perfect Union" there was an implied core n the Constitution of the United State merica, as a con ition precedent of such ion, to maintain the then status of the Del the State of New York, which was that

the Legislature has by an act thereof a di negro slavery in said States, and pasad tain other acts changing the social and pocondition of the negro in the State of peril of the said Union; Your memorialists, therefore, res

Whereas, Sir ce the formation of said U

slave to the white man: and

pstition your honorable bodies to repeal or parts of laws changing the status or ing the value of the negro slave, either State of New York or any present Sla of the Union, and to provide for any n change in the Constitution of the States York for the accomplishment of said forever pray, &c .- Dated Jan. I. 1863

VICKSBURG .- The reported bombar of Vicksburg, if true, is not believed to cate an immediate and general assaul the rebel batteries, but to be only a part comprehensive plan for the reduction of stronghold. Dispatches from Gen. army to the 17th, stated that the the new cut-off was considered of that within a fortnight from that date and transports would pass through trabands were seized wherever pressed into service, to cut trees, stumps, and clear out obstruct 3,400 were already at work.

Gen. Grant's plan is suppoced to be to round the enemy by gunboats to prevent treat, and then to take the place by repr siege operations, and not by a bold dash